

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All business letters should be addressed to Bouteille Brothers, and communications intended for publication should be addressed to "Editor of Whig and Courier."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

Secretary Carlisle's "Tin-Plate" Absurdity.

Probably the history of no country in the world can be paralleled for the persistent—no, to say malignant—warfare, made by the Democratic party, to prevent by all possible means the establishment of that class of the manufacturer of tin-plate, for the manufacture of which we have sent out of the country annually from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in gold, which has gone to support the workmen in the factories of Wales and other parts of Europe.

The only conceivable reason for the Democratic determination to stamp out every effort to transfer this important industry to the hands of our own people is a partisan unwillingness to have it demonstrated that the Republican protective legislation has conferred a great benefit upon the American people by shielding them from an additional source of employment and profit in supplying a commodity more largely consumed by our own than by another country, and the demand for which is greatly increasing from year to year.

Yet it is true that the interest and manifested by our authorities in breaking off and keeping from our shores the cholera and other pestilential poisons, are but mild and indifferent compared with the constant, interminable, furious crusade of the Democratic party against every effort to domesticate in this country one of the most important of manufacturing industries.

The spectacle of the manner in which the Treasury Department have been with holding the official reports of the growth of this industry in spite of the hostility it has encountered, is an amazing illustration of a partisanship that is deserved of every element of patriotism. And the recent almost inflexible ruling that tin-plates manufactured in American factories from sheet-iron imported from abroad are not "produced" in this country, marks the extreme limit of absurdity to which partisan recklessness has yet reached.

The object of this utterly indefensible ruling is to reduce the amount of tin-plates officially shown to be "produced" in this country, so as to prove, if possible, the technical compliance with the provision of the McKinley law that requires, as we stated yesterday, that such American product shall equal in some one year prior to June 30, 1859, one-third of the amount of the plates imported during any one of these years, otherwise the tariff shall be reduced.

The progress already made has been remarkable, notwithstanding obstacles that would have paralyzed anything less sturdy than American pluck and enterprise, and yet, in the midst of the trial period, the United States Treasury Department enters the lists against the American manufacturers and by actually distorting the plain meaning of a statute, by violating every rule of common-sense and ignoring every impulse of patriotism, seeks to render worthless the millions of dollars of American capital invested in the manufacture of tin-plate, and to restore the monopoly of that business and the arbitrary control of prices to the foreigners to whom we have so long paid unprofitable tribute for an article of prime necessity to our own people.

The most statement of the case is so astounding that it is difficult to believe that the officers of any government could be induced by party prejudice to so openly assail the interests of its own people.

But the absolutely untenable ground upon which the foolish ruling is based, cannot fail to be recognized by every fair minded person. In the first place it is absurd to claim that any article manufactured in this country ceases to be an American "product" whenever any foreign materials or ingredients are used in its production, for such a rule would exclude from the list of home industries, some of the most useful and important products of our factories and workshops, in which some foreign material is found in this country may be used.

But the absurdity of Mr. Carlisle's ruling that tin-plates produced in American factories cannot be classed as American "products" if the black sheets are imported from abroad, is most glaringly shown when we consider the fact that under such a ruling it would be practically impossible to have an American product of tin-plates because the pig-iron must be imported, and certainly the use of foreign tin would as seriously violate the American character of the product, as foreign sheets.

But yet, according to this amazing construction of Mr. Carlisle, not one pound of the millions of pounds of the tin-plate of the factories of Wales, could be classed as a British "product," because the Welsh manufacturers have to import their tin from abroad, just as the American manufacturers do, pending the development of American mines.

It is almost impossible that any administration of the United States Government should thus strive to strangle the enterprise of our citizens and to stamp out the brave efforts to establish in this country an industry that will support thousands of happy American homes?

And the most pitiful phase of the whole business is the fact that the ruling of Secretary Carlisle is not based upon a desire to promote the production of the sheet-iron plates in this country, but proceeds from a theory and a demand that the entire manufacture of tin-plates should be left in the hands of foreigners, whose products should be admitted to our American markets free of any duty or contribution toward the expenses of our government.

It is an anomalous sight between the enterprise of a people and the government temporally installed in power. The starting "object lesson" of Democratic reaction is, that on every hand, and we can but believe that, it will be a long day before the human and apostolic another Democratic President will be enabled to congratulate an assemblage of foreign manufacturers, as did "Cousin Ben" Folson, at Shefield, that the advent of his party to power would mean the transfer of productive industry and prosperity from his own country to theirs.

Wage-Workers Protest. The textile workers of Philadelphia, who number some 50,000, have banded together to protest against the proposed changes in the tariff laws of this country under which they have prospered in years past. At a meeting held for the purpose of formulating a petition to be forwarded to Washington, speeches were made by many of the operatives present, the unanimous opinion being that the threatened attack upon the tariff is the cause of the present stagnation, if not depression. Said one of the men, "The situation is that our families are hungry and we must band. We don't mean to necessitate the law that makes us do

trade, but we do know that we earned a good living under a protective tariff, and many of us are earning nothing."

The petition to the Ways and Means Committee, which will be signed by these 50,000 wage-earners, reads as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—A delegation of 50,000 wage-earners in all branches of the textile industry, whereby a large proportion of those who are dependent upon these manufactures for their daily bread are interested. In this delegation is present Chief Executive. It is a coalition, not a theory that confronts us. Owing to the uncertainty in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff laws of the country, causing a great uncertainty of the chances of manufacturing for future years, and as a consequence stagnation of the business."

"With the understanding of the workers in the various textile establishments in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, therefore, on behalf of ourselves and our little children, beg of you that as legislators, to supply us with a law, American citizens, that won not only to do withers with the present tariff, as it relates to textile manufacturers, but will also be of service to the country, that an intercession shall be made within a specified time, and that, too, not in the near future. The financial condition of the past few weeks has worked upon us all, and we are in a position without further adding another word, to say what is wrong to our list of woes."

"At least one-fourth of the population of our city, of over 200,000 souls are dependent upon the industry, whose wages earned by employees in textile pursuits, and on their behalf, and on that of other manufacturers of others throughout the State, are not only greatly situated, but improve rapidly, and we well any legislation that may suggest itself to you, and help to suggest well the change, and we have weighed well the results of the industry, which is representative cities of our great country, are assuming. We want no change, and we want this country, as well as the rest of the world, to remain as it is, and we will be of no change in the present, but will be of great weight to their profits. They are acting unscrupulously and adroitly to prevent these changes, and we want the retention of the protective system because it is essentially in the interest of the wage-earners of the country. The honest petition will probably be presented by a committee of their own members."

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rule, to our former patrons, and the general public:

Having decided to retire from the insurance business, we take pleasure in informing you that Tyler, Fogg & Co. have purchased from us the business and good will of our firm, and will in the future be the resident agents of the companies formerly represented by our agency, and we cordially recommend the new firm as well calculated to serve you in the capacity of Fire Underwriters.

Very respectfully yours, John S. Ricker & Son.

TYLER, FOGG & CO., Investment Bankers, Fire and Life Underwriters.

Are pleased to write.

Insurance

AT THE LOWEST RATES in any of the following strong companies:

FIRE ASSOCIATION

MERCHANTS OF NEWARK

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ST. PAUL

WESTERN

SUN OF LONDON

UNITED STATES

SCOTTISH UNION & NAT'L

UNITED FIREMEN'S

METROPOLITAN PLATE GLASS

MUTUAL LIFE

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY

OFFICE,

NICHOLS BUILDING BANGOR, MAINE

Examinations of Pupils.

All candidates for admission to Training Class

will be admitted to the examination on

MONDAY, SEPT. 10, AT HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, AT HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS.

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